

WEATHER-FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and
warmer; gentle to moderate north winds
Highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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In Greater New York.

ALLIES ABOUT TO SMASH HINDENBURG LINE; THREE ARMIES IN FOR TRIPLE BLOW; RAPID GAINS IN PICARDY; DEFENCE TOTTERS

10,000 CITY SALOONS TO CLOSE OCTOBER 1, PREDICTS RUPPERT

Bar Men Unwilling to Take
Out New Licenses Because
of Brewing Ban.

BEER SALES ESSENTIAL

Landlords Also Will Refuse to
Extend Leases for An-
other Year.

Ten thousand of New York's 15,000 saloons and probably every one of the breweries in the metropolitan district will close October 1, Col. Jacob Rupprecht predicted yesterday.

The Food Administration's order that the breweries cease from brewing December 1 gives almost three months grace, reckoning from to-day. But October 1, the day when the saloons keep renew their licenses and their leases, when the brewer files the chattel mortgage and assumes control of the liquor tax certificate under a power of attorney irrevocable—and when the committee of fourteen sends the manuscript of its annual report to the printer—October 1 is the dead line, for the writing is on the wall.

Outlook Not Encouraging.
It is true that the saloon keepers can take out new licenses and turn them in later for their face value, computed on a basis by months which will not have expired. But those who choose to do so will have to wait six months or so for the machinery of the Excise Department to figure their rebate money and send them their checks, and in the present dismal state of the retail liquor industry this is an outlook calculated to set the most sanguine rum seller thinking.

Anyway, there is the lease for the ownership of the saloon corner in the metropolitan district, the fact that without this in the pipes the average saloon is as a rule without strings. The big hotels and restaurants will, of course, keep their bars going whether the breweries stay open or not. But the plain, ordinary saloon keepers, not to mention a few of the city breweries are likely to await December 1 as the day for withdrawing their product from circulation. There is a certain amount of Western beer on hand here from recent shipments, and when that has been absorbed the city is likely to go beerless for what time remains of the war.

Col. Rupprecht's Views.
Col. Jacob Rupprecht, speaking for his trade, said yesterday:

"We have no plans at present, but it would seem as though we were contemplating a stone wall. There is no likelihood of the bulk of the city saloons taking out new licenses in October. It would be scarcely worth their while, considering the falling off in custom which they have all suffered since the country went to war and considering also that a man must as a rule wait six months or more or less before he receives his rebate money after he turns in his license. This alone, the tying up of his license money for the sake of two months' doubtful trade, will cause the average saloon keeper to close down on October 1."

"Then of course there is the matter of the saloon properties. Whether a man owns his property or leases it, he figures his year from October 1. Most landlords having saloon men as tenants will refuse to renew leases expiring next month. Also most saloon keepers have their plans laid already for going into some other form of business."

"I cannot make any estimate of the money value of real estate which will be affected, but it will be very large; even the bill for alterations of the thousands of properties which have held saloons will run into a formidable figure. Then there will be the loss in the liquor tax revenues to the State—nearly \$12,000,000 a year for the last few years—and the loss in other State and Federal taxes."

Brewers' Financing of Saloons.
In addition to the loss which saloon keepers face through the shutting down of their establishments, they will lose besides a vast part of that money which they have put into the financing of those saloons which sell beer.

Thousands of big and little saloons have been fitted and financed by the brewers. There is enough saloon money in the pockets of the brewers to keep a saloon in the city for a year or more. Most of this money is put into the financing of the saloon and will for the most part have to be taken up with brewers' funds. The amount of money which the brewers have put into the financing of saloons is enormous. It is estimated that the brewers have put into the financing of saloons in the city of New York alone over \$100,000,000.

The problem of the brewers is a long and complicated one. It involves the financing of saloons, the financing of breweries, the financing of the war, and the financing of the future. It is a problem which will be with us for many years to come.

Col. Rupprecht, for instance, has no plans, neither have the Ehrerts, the P. M. Schaefer Company, the Hupfel concern nor the management of the Everard breweries. The Lion Brewery has lately been making dys in one of its buildings and a few of the Brooklyn plants have branched out in a small way in the same direction. But most of the breweries lack the quality of quick con-

Airplanes in Running Fight for 140 Miles

LONDON, Sept. 7.—An official communication on bombing and raiding operations issued by the Air Ministry to-night says:

On the morning of September 7, our squadrons attacked the railways at Ebrang (four miles northeast of Treves, Prussia) and the chemical works at Mannheim. Good bursts were observed on and beside the railway lines at Ebrang.

Fierce opposition was met within the raid on Mannheim, but despite this the objective was reached and successfully bombed. Eight direct hits were observed on the chemical works. Our squadrons fought largely superior numbers of enemy airplanes both before and after reaching the objective. One squadron had a hard continuous fight for a distance of seventy miles before reaching its objective and the fight continued for another seventy miles on the way back. More than two tons of bombs were dropped on Mannheim.

As a result of the fighting one enemy airplane was destroyed and two more were driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

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BERLIN STARTS PEACEDRIVE IN DUTCH PAPERS

Central Powers Try to Have
Negotiations Begun Be-
fore Christmas.

NEUTRAL AID SOLICITED

Complete Set of New Terms
Proposed, Including Revi-
sion of Brest Treaty.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, Sept. 7.—Evidence of an elaborate German intrigue to weaken the determination of the Entente to smash Prussian militarism is unmistakable, especially in Holland, where a number of Dutch newspapers with pro-German leanings discuss seriously the question of whether peace is in sight. Obviously the new peace offensive is emanating from Germany.

It is significant that one of the reasons given for the Germans to explain the new feeling is "that Germany territory would be exposed to the ravages of war." As France and Belgium have been devastated by the Germans, it is certain the territories for whose welfare Germany now shows such solicitude are situated in Germany. Hence this proposal when the Kaiser's armies are going back fast toward their own frontiers.

Central Powers' Attitude.
According to the Dutch newspapers referred to the suggestion is for the Central Powers to await the cessation of the Allies' present offensive, or possibly a German counter-offensive, before making another definite peace offer. Both Germany and Austria appear to have reached the conclusion that peace before Christmas is the only way out of the present difficulties; that they are ready to make all necessary concessions to that end.

Their terms would be the unconditional evacuation of Belgium, to which damages would be paid by an international fund; evacuation of the occupied provinces in exchange for captured German colonies; settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question in a way satisfactory to France's wishes and pride, possibly by the exchange of Alsace and Lorraine for a French colony, and complete revision of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

The German-Austrian peace offer would not take the form of former offers, but would rather be negotiated by neutral intermediaries of high rank, who would be asked by Germany to represent to the allied Governments what terms of peace they considered reasonable. The Germans know that this is a sentence of death. They may or may not pierce the convolving lines, but whether they succeed in hitting the transports or not the crews know that the attempt is suicide.

This grave situation is known to be very real. It is a fact that concentrations of U-boats recently have been attempted in what the Germans believed to be transport routes. The German commanders are reckless enough to play for big stakes. Some of the most vicious killers among them still live.

Transport Losses Not Unlikely.
This being the case, it is right to realize that the 100 per cent. chance here recorded as complete immunity to troops en route is almost too much to expect or to remain undisturbed, for the Germans at last realize that it is life or death for them.

The commander who first terrorized America with a transport tragedy will be a national hero if he lives; a national martyr if he perishes. The German mind probably suggests that one or two such sale troopship tragedies will frighten the United States into releasing its stranglehold. Two, three or four submarine losses and a few more crowded transports sunk is small cost to Germany.

It is reasonable to expect that some transports may be sunk, so thoroughly aroused are the Germans, but on the other hand, will take every precaution to continue the efficient protection already afforded to the American soldiers in crossing the Atlantic to the battlefields in France and Belgium.

British Loss 20,640 in Week.
LONDON, Sept. 7.—Casualties among the British forces reported in the week ending today totalled 20,640 officers and men, compared with an aggregate of 14,484 reported in the previous week. The casualties were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds, 7,124
Wounded or missing, 1,614
Totals, 8,738

Orders \$80,000 Refunded.
Garfield Punishes Firm Which Sold Inferior Coke to War Plants.

Special Dispatch to The Sun from the Washington Post.
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WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Charges of delivering inferior coke to two concerns engaged on allied Government war contracts were sustained by the Federal Fuel Administration to-day against the Consolidated Coke Company of Pittsburgh, and an order was made that \$80,000 be refunded to its customers.

The action, the most drastic taken in connection with a violation of the Fuel Administration's regulations, was because the inferior coke seriously interfered with the output of munitions.

The charges were referred by the Steel Company of Canada, at Hamilton, Ont., and the Thomas Iron Company of Hotkendale, Pa.

40 German Regiments Entirely Wiped Out

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Further evidence of the drain on German manpower during the fighting of the last few months reached Washington today in official despatches, which quoted captured enemy documents. Numerous German battalions now are composed of three companies instead of four; it is said, as reserves were not available to keep four company units up to necessary strength. In this process of consolidation forty German regiments are said to have been wiped out entirely.

It also is stated that the men of the German class of 1919 are rapidly disappearing and those of the 1920 class must be drawn on to fill gaps, a measure which the enemy is said to be postponing as long as possible.

The despatches say that the actual monthly arrival of American troops in France is equal now to fully one-half of the German annual recruitment.

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BRITISH GARNER VICTORY FRUITS AS BOCHES FLEE

Haig's Advance Ceases to Be
Battle—Foe Forced to
Disgorge Gains.

GERMANS EXPECT DEFEAT

Shell Severed Head of Holy
Infant in Virgin's Arms at
Cistercian Monastery.

By PERRY ROBINSON.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 7.—The advance of the British no longer a battle, but the garnering of victory fruits. The British are victoriously disgorge all that they sacrificed so much to gain last spring, when they started for the Channel ports. I heard to-day more details from civilians who have been recovered at Ecoust and Manancourt. It shows how carefully the Germans keep all information from the people of the occupied territories that only two months ago did they learn for the first time that the United States had entered the war, and then only from an indirect paragraph in the Gazette des Ardennes (the German propaganda newspaper, printed in French for distribution among the people of the occupied districts), sneering at American slowness and the small results of her efforts.

Since it has been known that the Americans are fighting, they say, the German privates make no secret of their belief that Germany must be beaten, in fact, beaten already, although the German officers continue to put a bold face on the matter and affect to believe in their country's ultimate triumph.

Source Put in Rations.
I have stated that these civilians have been supported entirely by provisions furnished by the International Relief Commission; it seems that locally these supplies were handled by the Germans, and it is a curious fact that, as dotted out, these rations consisted largely of sourkraut. It would be interesting to know if the relief commission's food contained sourkraut.

The villagers strongly doubt it. They are convinced that the Germans took the commission's good bread and flour and gave them their own bread instead. That might be difficult to prove, but the sourkraut is a matter that could be settled easily.

Along the recently captured documents is an interesting order to the German army which explains the difficulty of relieving the tired troops. It says the divisions must do the best to rest their own men by relieving within themselves. The order is issued against extreme caution in opening any door of passing any threshold, going down any steps or moving anything left ostensibly lying about. Mines, presumably exploded, and the aggressive action of acids have been going off at various places, but there have been no casualties. The British army has grown very wary.

One of the saddest sights that I have seen is the ruins of the Cistercian monastery on the summit of Mont Desauts, southwest of Ypres. It was not an ancient building and was grandiose rather than beautiful, but none the less it was imposing, and with the old fifteenth century windmill adjoining it made Mont Desauts one of the most conspicuous landmarks of the front.

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KERENSKY IS DENOUNCED AS WRECKER OF RUSSIA

Vladimir Bourtzeff, Revolutionary Publicist, Calls Former Premier to Account for His Treatment of Gen. Korniloff and Bringing On of Disaster.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Vladimir Bourtzeff, the well known revolutionary publicist, has come out with a series of accusations against certain persons who figured as "leaders" of Russian democracy. He openly accused the Bolshevik chiefs of being agents in the pay of Germany, but what is more surprising, he cast the gravest suspicion upon Kerensky.

Bourtzeff is residing in Paris, the publication of his newspaper, *Obshcheye Delo*, which was suppressed in Petrograd by the Kerensky Government, under the title of *Le Cause Commune*. This organ will publish an article in which Bourtzeff calls on Kerensky to explain his conduct in the well known Korniloff affair. He expresses surprise that Kerensky so long evaded this critical issue, and it may be assumed by the general tone of the article that further and even more searching questions will be put. Extracts from Bourtzeff's coming article speak for themselves:

Brandied Korniloff as a Traitor.
"The failure of Korniloff's enterprise of September, 1917, is intimately associated with the name Kerensky. . . . Korniloff was then the incarnation of Russia's hope of victory over Bolsheviks and Germans. . . . The crime motive on his part, Korniloff was branded as a traitor and it was only thanks to the efforts of a commission appointed to investigate his case that he escaped the death of Duxhonneau."

Having published circumstances and documents and with the yet adjusted, Kerensky makes public apology to Korniloff. . . . It was incumbent upon him to do so because his old behavior toward Korniloff had been one which brought on the greatest misfortunes, war and disaster for all Russia. . . . Tens of thousands of signatures informed my appeal. . . . All these papers were seized and the Kerensky Government refused to liberate Korniloff. Neither the Provisional Government nor the Bolsheviks wished to state the truth about the Korniloff affair. . . . "It seemed to me it was Kerensky's duty to clear up the whole matter before the world at large. . . . I subsequently gave him to understand what I expected of him. During his stay in Paris he made numerous speeches, but in each case he invariably treated the Korniloff affair as a matter of no importance."

Pamphlet by Kerensky.
"It is said he published a pamphlet in Russia about the Korniloff affair and received a strong reply from a group of officer friends of Korniloff. I haven't seen the pamphlet, but I hope he will present himself with it before public opinion abroad. . . . "The matter cannot rest there. We must put a stop to all that the Germans have been doing in Russia to disrupt the energies of the nation. . . . Even if Korniloff should be supplied and his followers remain. . . . Kerensky failed to make the necessary response to my previous summons. I resume my effort."

Let him and his friends, pursued in their turn, come forward now and help us vindicate the good repute of an honest citizen and a gallant soldier in the eyes of the Russian people and of Russia's allies. Let them take heed as regards the summer of 1918. . . . Even if Korniloff should be supplied and his followers remain. . . . Kerensky failed to make the necessary response to my previous summons. I resume my effort."

CASUALTY LISTS
EXCEED 50,000

Pershing Holds Back 20,000
Minor Cases, Which Will
Come by Couriers.

DETAILS ARE TO BE GIVEN
Cable to Carry Only Names of
Killed and Missing Under
New System.

Special Dispatch to The Sun from the Washington Post.
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WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—New plans for making public casualty lists have been decided upon by the War Department. A cable from Gen. Pershing to Gen. March, the chief of staff, states that 20,000 casualties, comprising names of slightly wounded, have been held up in France because it was deemed advisable as a matter of policy not to cable cases where wounds were not serious. This makes the total number of casualties more than 60,000.

Gen. Pershing felt that if all minor casualties were cabled there might be many cases where soldiers were discharged from hospitals and returned to duty before their families or relatives were informed of the cases. The opinion was that such needless anxiety would be spared families and relatives by not reporting these minor cases.

But the disadvantage of this plan has been that families and relatives in hundreds of cases have heard from abroad that their husbands or brothers or sons were wounded and have been greatly worried at having no word from the War Department.

The new plan which Gen. March is going to put into effect will be for Gen. Pershing to cable only names of men killed or missing. The names of all wounded, regardless of the degree of severity of their wounds, will be sent from the American Expeditionary Headquarters in the War Department here via courier. Couriers leave twice a week. The hospital records, containing details will be forwarded with the names of these wounded.

Under this system the families and relatives of wounded men will learn the nature and severity of the wounds as soon as the cases are reported, for the reports sent by courier will contain this data.

COTTON SPINNERS TO STRIKE.
English Workers Seek to Abolish
Priority System.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners, with a membership of 20,000, has decided to strike on Saturday next for the abolition of the priority system. Indirectly the strike will affect 200,000 operatives in the Lancashire cotton industry.

London Firemen Threaten Strike.
LONDON, Sept. 7.—The London fire brigade has decided to ballot forthwith on the question of striking for recognition of their union and a settlement of their claims respecting wages and pensions.

London Firemen Threaten Strike.

British and French Advance 3 to 4 Miles on 35 Mile Somme Front.

FURTHER GAINS ON OISE

Great St. Gobain Massif
Nearly Flanked and Amer-
icans Press On in Rear.

ENEMY NEAR A POCKET

Pressure of Pershing's Men
Likely to Shatter Hope of
Chemin des Dames Line.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The great operation for the complete obliteration of the Hindenburg line has now reached the point where the final grand blow is about to be delivered. The great armies of the British, French and Americans, which have been moving like parts of a huge machine, are about to advance as one.

In the north the British have been somewhat ahead of the joint program; for example, they could have taken Cambrai several days ago and everything was prepared, but they delayed the blow until the French caught up in their sector in the south, which now the French have done. The crumbling of the whole German line in this sector may be expected at any moment.

Advance on 17 Mile Front.
Pending the order from Marshal Foch to strike the British advanced their whole line three to four miles to-day, from Havincourt Wood, southwest of Cambrai, to Beauvois, the junction with the French, about seventeen miles to the south. They have taken also a strategic point of some importance on the west bank of the Canal du Nord, over which there has been much fighting, to facilitate their operation against Cambrai. They have made small additional gains southwest of Ypres.

The French also have been putting the polishing touches on their new jumping off places and acquiring new ones of even more value. They advanced their whole line from north of Ham to Barisles and Fresnes, west of Laon, about eighteen miles, to about the same depth as the British. Fresnes is the point where the French crossed the Hindenburg line yesterday, thereby turning this great German defensive work.

Closing on St. Gobain Massif.
The gain made by the French beyond this point, south of the Oise, is still more important. Here they are pressing in to encircle the noted mass of St. Gobain, the cluster of densely wooded hills which is regarded as the strongest natural defensive position in that part of France and impossible to capture by direct assault. Already the movement has progressed so far that the evacuation of the position by the Germans may occur at any moment, although it is possible that because of the value of the area, and the sense the Germans may make a most determined effort to hold it for a time.

The purpose of the American movement on the Aisne front, apparently, is to prevent any such effort by the Germans. If they have this intention, the American operation has been governed and controlled by the development of the operation to the west and north by the British and French.

Chemin des Dames Menaced.
The pressure of the American forces now posted along the Aisne half way from Soissons to Rheims, and along the Vesle west of Rheims, is steadily increasing, and because of this, in connection with the French operation against Laon, the German position on the Chemin des Dames is seriously menaced. Special attention is being paid by the Americans to the Germans still remaining in the angle of the Aisne and the Vesle east of Fismes and important movements seem to be impending there which may develop into a major operation in large force north of Rheims.

The Germans have been stripped of practically all their gains made in the great drive of last spring and all the deep salients they drove into the Allied lines have been flattened out. The only part of their gains that they still hold is in the narrow stretch between a Perre and Cambrai, and that is very shallow; the next forward move of the Allies is likely to eliminate it.

St. Quentin Canal Is Crossed.
In their advance to-day the French, according to the night official report, crossed the St. Quentin Canal at Tancay Bridge and station, both of which they captured. Below that point progress was made at Vauxaillon, in the operation against the St. Gobain Massif, and Colleur-sur-Aisne was captured. Their general penetration is placed in the report at four to five miles.

The French now hold the general line from the western outskirts of Vaux, Flugieres, Happecourt, the east of Tunny Bridge and of St. Simon, Avesnes, the western edge of Jussy, the railway from Ham to Tergnier, Amigny-Roy and Barlaas.

The allied advance in the region west of St. Quentin, according to the official of the military critic of the *Petit Journal*, will prevent the enemy from halting